It was greatly to his advantage that his as it is more recently referred to.) Here, MR. eld in high esteem by all he served under. lot was cast with one of the best cavalry | again, the Boers were defeated, being comregiments in the service, the Nineteenth perfect in demeanor and appearance. It pedition in 1884-5, and won his unstinted approval on all occasions, especially when employed in outpost duties and reconnois-

"French was its major and second in comtous expedition of Herbert Stewart's, which last forlorn hope to rescue Gordon in Khar- British forces had a precarious foothold At the fierce conflict of Abu Klea, when Stewart was struck down with Burnaby. French with his regiment was engaged, and again they were at Metemneh | General Methuen himself being among the when Redvers Buller's opportune arrival wounded. The Boers retired during the was so happily instrumental in the extri- night. cation of the force.

"A strong bond of union appears to have dating probably from those early days. It the autumn maneuvers of 1898, when French amanded the cavalry brigade of the Southern (Buller's) Army Corps. It was thought by some experts that the cavalry on that occasion did not greatly distinguish themselves; that it was too much | had been fought and General Methuen had wedded to old traditions of working in great speed, while the less showy but more to the Highland Brigade are still fresh in useful duties of reconnoissance were largely overlooked. For this the system of training that had long prevailed was principally to blame. It is certain that French made antagonist, General Talbot, was concerned, whom he continually checked and outmaneuvered. A smart bit of work was seen on the day of the fight at Yarmbury Castle, when French, with a body of his cavalry, surprised one or more batteries of horse artillery dismounted and made the whole

"When the staff of the South African Army Corps was being discussed it was finally decided to give the cavalry command to French. Many other names were brought forward and strongly supported, but the casting vote for French was given by Buller himself, who earnestly pleaded to have his own man. The good opinion he Aldershot, where French last year commanded the cavalry. Since then Buller has been loud in his praises of an officer whose services he so urgently needed that French, as we know, made his escape from Ladysmith by the skin of his teeth on the eve of its investment. Buller is known to place great reliance upon French, whom he characterizes as one of the best generals in

"In appearance French is hardly an ideal cavalry officer. There is little of the 'beau sabreur' about him. He is short and thick, and of rather ungainly figure. Although he can stick on a horse as well as any one rides with a strong seat, and is indefatigaole in the saddle, he is not at all a pretty horseman. His mind is more set on essentials, on effective leadership with all it means, rather than on what soldiers call spit and polish,' the external appearance and not the true inwardness of things. His mental caliber is undoubtedly high; he is sound of judgment, clear-headed, patient, taking everything quietly, the rough with the smooth; but he is always on the spot, willing to wait, and still more ready to act, when the opportunity comes, with tremendous effect.

SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY. Invested by Boers for One Hundred

The investment of Kimberley dates from Oct. 12, two days following the dispatch of the Boer ultimatum to Great Britain, and the siege, therefore, had continued for 127 days when the cavalry and artillery of General French's flying column dispersed the burghers and brought relief to the

garrison. The chronology of the Kimberley

and Twenty-Seven Days.

Oct. 12, Cecil Rhodes arrives and Boers Invest Kimberley; Oct. 24, General Botha and 700 men repulsed by Kimberley garrison; Nov. 1, Boers attempt to burn Kimberley and fail; Nov. 6, General Cronje takes command of Boer forces and demands surrender; Nov. 8-10, Boers heavy combardment of besieged town; Nov. 10 olonel Keith-Faulkner killed in sortie from Kimberley; Nov. 16, Lord Methuen's way to relieve Kimberley; Nov. 23, battle of mont, Boers defeated, losing camp and supplies; Nov. 25, battle of Gras Fall; Boers defeated; Nov. 28, battle of Modder river; Boers withdraw to Jacobsdal after twelve hours' fighting; Nov. 28, British sortie from Kimberley fails; Major Scott-Turner killed; British defeat Commandant Prins Loos at Jacobsdal; Dec. 11, battle of Mazersfontein; British defeated with heavy oss; Dec. 12, British army retires to Modier River; Dec. 13, Lord Roberts and Kitchener ordered to South Africa to command alı forces; Dec. 22, Lord Roberts sails for Cape Town; Jan. 10, Lord Roberts arrives at Cape Town; Feb. 10, Lord Roberts and staff arrive at Modder river; Feb. 12. British army invades Orange Free State. General French seizing Dekiel's drift; Feb. 14. British advance reaches Modder river

During the entire siege Cecil Rhodes, the nd king, promoter and builder of the Cape to Cairo Railway, was penned up in the beleaguered town, and the efforts of the Boers to capture the place are believed to have been caused by a desire to make prisoner the man who directed the Jameson raid and who openly advocates the overthrow of the two Dutch republics. Cecil Rhodes arrived in Kimberley from the north but a few hours before Commandant Botha, with a force of 700 Boers, arrived, cut the railway and telegraph lines connecting Kimberley with the outside world, and prepared to carry the town by storm. Little preparation had been made for the defense of Kimberley. A force of · colonials had been assembled in the days preceding the Boer declaration of war, and these were placed under command of Col. native country from a visit. While there, age Congress would have applied full Kekewich. They consisted of the Diamond Judge Roberts says, he was approached by Dingley rates to Porto Rico, and the mis-Fields Artillery, Diamond Fields Horse, Kimberley Rifles and a detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles, about 2,000 men in all.

at Klip drift; Feb. 15, General French re-

Fortunately, however, the De Beers Mining Company, with immense interests at stake in its diamond mines at Kimberley, had, with more prudent foresight, laid in a large stock of Maxim and rapid-fire guns, rifles, ammunition and military supplies. It was this forethought that doubtless saved Kimberley from falling into Boer hands early in the siege. Commandant Botha received recruits daily, and on Oct. 24 sought to carry the

town by an assault. After three hours fighting the Boers were repulsed with neavy loss. The British casualties were three killed and sixteen wounded. Colonel Kekewich took early steps to place the town in as good a state of dese as his limited force would permit. He threw up intrenchments in a wide circle around the town, and provided bombproof shelter for the inhabitants. Fortunately a large part of his force was mounted, and he was able by frequent reconnoitering exlitions with his cavalry to keep the ene-

my at safe distance.

Failing in their first attempt to carry the place by assault, the Boers, on Nov. 1, ght to destroy it by fire. They succeeded in blowing up the smaller of two dynamite magazines near the town. In the meantime the British military authorities took steps looking to the relief of Kimberley. General Lord Methuen was ignated as the officer to command the relief column and the work of assembling an army. De Aar Junction was made the base of operations. But the work of gathering an army was necessarily slow, as all the regiments had to be sent from Eng-

General Cronje arrived before Kimberley Nov. 6. with reinforcements for the investing army. In a note to Colonel Kekewich demanded the surrender of the town, threatening to bombard it into submission in the event of refusal.

The Boer bombardment began on Nov. 8 and was continued almost without interon day and night for three days. They did immense damage to the diamond mines, the losses running into thousands of pounds sterling daily. On his part Colonel Kekewich sent his

cavalry out on daily raids and kept his artillery busy. He was thus enabled to hold the Boers in check. General Methuen left Cape Town Nov. 1) to take command of the relief column, which had assembled at De Aar. His force then consisted of about eight thousand m, made up of the finest troops in the ritish army. He had the Grenadier Guards, two battalions of the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, Northumberlands, Yorkshires, Northamptons, North Lancashires, the Ninth Lancers and the

Remington Scouts, a naval brigade, and the Sixty-second and Seventy-fifth field The relieving force reached and crossed the Orange river Nov. 16 and daily advanced closer in contact with the enemy. General Methuen met the Roers for the first time in the battle of Belmont on Nov. The Boers were defeated, with heavy s, losing their laager, war supplies and two million rounds of ammunition.

Two days later the opposing armies

fought the battle of Gras Pan (or Enslin, pelled to retire northward.

Lord Methuen advanced steadily, and three days later fought the battle of Modcompanied Lord Wolseley in the Nile ex- | der river in the worst engagement of the war. He made a frontal attack, thinking to break the Boer lines by sheer courage. The Boers, however, were strongly intrenched and fought with both skill and bravery. The British forces were almost entirely without shelter and for twelve from a concealed enemy. At nightfall the on the north bank of the Modder river. The British losses footed up seventy-three killed, 372 wounded and seven missing,

The British public, greatly cheered by the grown up between Buller and French, fidently believed General Methuen would be in Kimberley within a week. The news of was increased by their close association at | Methuen's continued advance, however, failed to come. For two weeks he lingered on the Modder river. Then, on Dec. 11, the British public was astounded by the news that the flower of the British army had been defeated. The battle of Magersfontein been defeated with a loss of 817 men, killed large bodies over long distances and at and wounded. The details of the disaster the memory of all who have followed the progress of the war. General Wauchope was killed while leading his troops into action. General Methuen was compelled to withdraw his army to the Modder river, where, aside from a few reconnoissances, it has remained inactive ever since. The news of Methuen's defeat compelled

Great Britain to send Lord Roberts and fifty thousand more troops to South Africa. His operations after his arrival at Cape Town were shrouded in no little mystery, the public being kept in ignorance of his plans for the relief of Kimberley. His plans, however, seem to have been well taken, for the events of the last week, dating from the first invasion of the Orange Free State last Monday, have been entirely successful to British arms. Gen. French entered Kimberley after having to have his own man. The good opinion he had first formed had been confirmed at brief official dispatch said he found the people of Kimberley "all well and cheer-

TOO FREE WITH HIS LOVE

Two Breach of Promise Suits Against President of Free Coinage Mine.

age Mining Company, of Cripple Creek, under the Dole government. was joined in marriage on the 6th inst. to Miss Regina Neville, of Altman, Cripple breach of promise suit by Miss Vance, of the heighboring town of Gold Field. Miss Vance asks \$250,000 damages. To-day Miss Nellie Lewis, of Pasadena, Cal., now in Colorado Springs, brought suit for \$200,000 damages for the same offense. Both plaintiffs are young and handsome. Each tells an interesting tale. The defendant is thirtyeight years old. He located the famous Strong mine, near Victor, and has been a prominent character from the beginning of Cripple Creek history.

MONSTER GUNS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) hospital at Rondesbosch, having hit in the battle of Colenso, writes home thus: "I got a bullet clean through my helmet, one cut my mess can from my back, a third cut my rifle from my hand and the fourth went through both hips. It was hard lines on our men to be knocked down the way they were, and most of them did not fire a shot. You could see nothing but trenches to fire at. I had the pleasure of having a few shots at them when they came out to take the artillery guns. Five of us let go at them but they soon settled us. They killed two of us, wounded one and took the other two prisoners." That does not sound as if the Boer marksmanship had deteriorated.

A War for Civilization.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DUBLIN, Ind., Feb. 17.-Bishop Halack Floyd, of the radical branch of the United Brethren Church, who is a resident of Dublin, in a discussion regarding the war situation of the United States, Great Britain and other powers who are at present engaged in warfare, said that in the event of the defeat of the British by the Boers civilization would receive a severe backset. Bishop Floyd does not think universal peace is near at hand, but, on the contrary, he believes there will be a general warfare. He thinks that in this supreme conflict between the powers of the world the Christian nations will be on the aggressive and the pagan nations on the defensive. He believes civilization will be propagated throughout the world by the Christian nations, which, he thinks, are agents in the hands of the Lord, and when an uncivilized people refuses to accept the teachings of the civilized races the only means by which they can accomplish their mission is by force.

Impressed Into the British Army. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.-Governor Poynter received a letter to-day from W. B. Roberts, county judge of Dawson county, calling attention to the claim of Benjamin Gomme, late of Eddyville, Neb, who says he was impressed into the British service and compelled to fight the Boers against his will. Gomme came to this country from England a number of years ago and took out his naturalization papers, so he says. Last fall he returned to his that recommendation in his annual mess-British officials who seized him for the purpose of impressment into the British service against the Boers. Governor Poynter will refer the matter to Congcessman Neville, of the Sixth Nebraska district.

Another Woman Seeking Funds. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-Miss Ettie Fitz' Stephens Palmer, an organizer well known in England, arrived on the steamship Lahn last Thursday. She is in this country for the purpose of raising funds for an Irish-American hospital for soldiers in South Africa. She is not acting in any official capacity for any organization, but is acting on her own initiative. Miss Palmer is of the opinion that Irish antagonism to England is based on a misconception of facts. For four years she was the editress of an English society journal and was the founder and is the president of the Shamrock Circle, which figured so conspicuously in the general elections of 1892 and 1895 in the cause of unionism.

Lady Hesketh Asks for Funds. LONDON, Feb. 17.-Lady Hesketh is the latest American to take an active part in the affairs of the hospital ship Maine. She has been in communication with Mr. John Kirkpatrick, of San Francisco, in regard to the formation of a committee for the Pacific coast, and has opened a subscription there with £1,000. In her letter Lady Hesketh says: "It is my particular privilege to forward this appeal to my native State of California and to the people of Nevada, who so long honored my father, William Sharon, with their confidence as their representative in the Senate. There are no more kinder-hearted and no more open-handed people known than those of these States.'

This Hits "Billy" Mason. CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- John Hays Hammond, the American engineer whose activity at Johannesburg, while associated with the Rhodes mining interests at the time of the Jameson raid, came near costing him his life at the hands of the Boers, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the University Club this evening. He told his hosts about the condition of affairs in the Transvaal prior to the war and said: 'It is little short of criminal for American statesmen, through their ignorance of the real facts, to attempt to justify the position of the Boer government in its controversy with England.

One of Macrum's Witnesses. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.-Charles Grote, formerly a superintendent of mines in the Transvaal but who returned to this country after the breaking out of the war. for the reason, he stated, that he could not get his American papers owing to the interference by the British with ex-Consul Macrum's mail, will leave for Washington to-morrow to meet Mr. Macrum and to testify before a congressional committee

should his testimony be desired.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT IS ALLEGED TO HAVE TOLD MR. NELSON.

Policy of the Administration Toward the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- The World to morrow will publish a summary of a long statement made by President McKinley to Henry Loomis Nelson as to the American policy toward the newly-acquired islands. The article is vouched for as an authoritative interpretation of the President's views. According to Mr. Nelson "it is Mr. McKinley's belief, and it will be his purpose to carry the belief into operation, that the Constitution does not apply to any of our new islands; that those people are not fit for self-government beyond that proposed for Hawaii; that our new possessions must not be permitted to injure any of our protected interests, and that free trade with Porto Rico is right because our protected interests will not be injured thereby. The President believes-and this is the most important statement that can possibly be made touching his present beliefs-that Congress has plenary power over Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He holds that Congress may pass one tariff law for Porto Rico, another for Hawaii, another for the Philippines, and that all may be different from that of the United States. "It does not appear likely to his mind

that any question can ever arise as to the civil rights of the people of these places Mr. McKinley's attitude, then, toward the ratives is benevolent. He desires to ele vate them, to educate them, and he hopes that in the end they will become worthy of being intrusted with local self-government. He does not think any of these natives are worthy now, except the few in Hawaii, on COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 17 .- whom it is intended to bestow the suffrage President Samuel Strong, of the Free Coin- -a few more than possessed the suffrage ful that the inhabitants express the ut-

"Mr. McKinley holds that the Constituset up there by a treaty or by legislation. Upon this point there are authorities in his favor, but he goes beyond the authorities and holds that Congress is not bound by the limitations of the Constitution when it enters upon the task of legislation-i. e. it may fefuse to the natives and to the American citizen who may go to our colonies, the right of jury trial, the right of free speech, the right to bear arms, the right of peaceable assemblage and of petition, freedom from unwarrantable arrest; freedom from search-all those rights which the Constitution guards, jealously. But the main purpose of the President is to deal with the islands as markets for American products and as the subjects of commercial exploitation generally.

"The President is a thorough believer in the moral and intellectual value of commerce, and he proceeds on the theory that when a nation is doing well as a buyer and seller it is, presumably, well governed and its people are morally sound. He looks forward to benefiting the natives by expanding the blessings of Protestant Christianity and civilization by means of com-

"It is important to digress a moment," says Mr. Nelson, "for the purpose of saying that the President is largely under the influence of certain clergymen, one of whom considers that he is the chosen champion of Protestantism in its imaginary war with Romanism, and this accounts in a large measure for his conviction that in spreading Christianity and civilization among the heathen he is gaining and keeping the approval of good Americans. Mr. McKinley is a loyal Methodist, and is naturally stirred and moved by the enthusiasm and spirit of that important denom

theory, that if free trade is established between this country and Porto Rico therefore there should not be a protective tariff against the products of the Philippines and of Cuba, for Cuba is talked about, naturally, in administration circles and in Congress as if its annexation to this country were a matter of course.

"One thing is settled definitely in respect to the Philippines. The open door is not to be applied to them. The Republican party will not consent to give the Asiatic world an opportunity to land its goods in the Philippines free of duty, to enjoy whatever modified tariff there may be established between the Philippines and this country. The protected interests are not to be injured by the annexation of any territory. Mr. McKinley did not favor free trade with Porto Rico until he was satisfied that no harm would come to any American interest. "He says that he is proud, if it be proper

for him to feel pride in any act of his own, of his recommendation that the Porto Ricans have 'free access to our markets.' He is sure that if it were not for ery which would have resulted from that action would have been appalling. The modified bill, then, now pending before the two houses of Congress, reducing the rates on imports and exports between Porto Rico and the United States to 25 per cent. thinks, the result of his message urging free trade and he still thinks that Republican congressmen will yet come to his views, although he will probably do nothing more to impress that view on them. He says that they are now at the point where he began and they will reason themfree trade just as he has done; for, he says, the tebacco men of the Connecticut valley will be benefitted by free trade with fighting against the establishment of a precedent, dreading what might happen if the free trade policy should be applied to

the Philippines and to Cuba." ANOTHER TRIAL.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) a fight is a disappointment. The opinion is widespread that the invasion of the Free State will bring the Boer army, or at least the Free State contingent, out of Natal. On this point I am less sanguine than most of the English observers, even those whose judgment most deserves confidence, but the news of Roberts's advance will encourage White and his men to prolong their

KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

Probably Trying to Force Gen. Cronje's Army to Give Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 17.-With General Cronje in full retreat and General Kelly-Kenny harassing his rear, hopes run high that a decisive action will occur, if it has not already been fought. The dispatches from Jacobsdal confirm this belief, saying General Cronje has been obliged to "outspan;" in other words, form a laager or camp, in order to rest his oxen. Thus explaining the dispatch referring to General Kelly-Kenny shelling the laager, which also brought the long-expected word of General Kitchener's whereabouts. That the general who so relentlessly pursued the Khalifa to his doom is supervising the pursuit of General Cronje adds greatly to the confidence of the nation, now so eagerly awaiting further news. If General Tucker, with the Kelly-Kenny, while the Ninth Division, under Gen. Colville, is rapidly coming up from the rear, the hero of Khartum should have a sufficient force to decisively engage General Cronje and prevent him from reaching Bloemfontein with an effective force, Over the whole Modder river dis-

covered or grasp the full meaning of the

The Boers, though retreating from Magersfontein, are active elsewhere. A special dispatch from Orange river, dated Friday, Feb. 16, says they are attempting to cut the British line of communications at Gras Pan, but it is said they are not likely to effect a serious result. They are however, undoubtedly making a strenuous effort to cut the British lines to De Aar. On the other hand comes the news that General Macdonald has again occupied

What precautions Lord Roberts has had against counter attacks are not yet known, but the War Office and public are thoroughly convinced that he is fully able to cope with all contingencies and that, if it the defeat on General Cronje that is so much more important than the relief of Kimberley, brilliant as was the latter achievement. While General Kelly-Kenny's, or rather General Kitchener's, dispatch referred to the Boer rear guard as being General Cronje's, it is still doubtful if that general is personally with it, and is possible he may be employing more than one line of retreat. The reported capture of a large British convoy by the Boers. has not been mentioned officially. Dispatches from Cape Town announce hat enthusiastic demonstrations followed

the announcement of the relief of Kimberley. Government house was surrounded huge crowds and the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony Sir Alfred Milner, received an ovation. The house which Lord Roberts occupied on his arrival at Capt Town was similarly feted; people were parading through the city, cheering for "Bobs;" flag-flying and hostile demonstrations outside the offices of the newspapers sympathetic to the Boars and before the residences of ministers supposed to be in sympathy with the burghers, The relief of Kimberley was similarly celebrated in other towns of Cape Colony.

WELCOMED BY FREE STATERS.

How the British Were Received at Ja-

cobsdal-Weary of the War. JACOBSDAL, Feb. 15 .- Lord Roberts's troops to-day entered this town which has been in possession of the British since yesterday. The utmost order prevails. Military police patrol the streets but not a stick of furniture, not even an apple from the trees, has been taken. A sentry has been placed before each store and the soldiers are allowed to enter and purchase what they require. Everything is so peacereported that the British occupation meant involving over \$100,000. The work on

Judging from the conversation of the innabitants the Free State is weary of the war. It is openly said that President Steyn has betrayed the people. When the latter became satisfied there was no truth in the stories of the looting proclivities of troops as friends. Since the battle of the Modder river the town has not been garrisoned, but has been merely used as a hospital depot. When the Boers fired on the British on Wednesday the townspeople protested. Although the British shelling yesterday considerably frightened the women, the shells were only directed at a ridge beyond the town which was intrenched. The German hospital remains in beautiful order. It is clean and sanitary and the wounded of both sides are equally well at-

A correspondent talked with a number t the Boer wounded and they all acknowlplussed the burgher commanders. Even now, it is added, they are under the impression that the sole object was the capture of Jacobsdal. When informed of the relief of Kimberley they were at first incredulous and then astounded.

The Land Drest remains in the town News has reached here that the Boers are leaving Magersfontein and are retiring in disorganized masses to their farms. The r.vasion of the Free State has undoubtedly struck a hard blow which may result in the defection of large numbers of the Free

GOING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Michael Davitt Says He Intends to Visit the Transvani.

LONDON, Feb. 17.-Michael Davitt, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons as a protest against Great Britain's policy toward the Transvaal, starts for South Africa next week. In an interview to-day he said: "My resolve to go to South Africa has absolutely no political significance, "It does not follow, on the President's but my doctor ordered a change of climate and I am going where everybody's thoughts are centered, to see and learn what every one wants to know about the unequal struggle which has been going on since October. No matter how the struggle ends, it will raise the biggest international problems of this century in Europe while the varying fortunes of the combatants are certain to exercise a marked influence or the presidential election in America. Whether as a victor or vanquished, England is about to face a momentous crists. the political outcome of which may radically affect the whole fabric of her empire. I intend to visit Cape Colony and the Transvaal and learn the real facts regarding the racial fight between the British and Afrikanders. The final issue of the war will have to be fought out in the Transvaal and I hope to reach there before the great old President and the heroic little republic launches the blow which is to stagger humanity.

"GENTLEMEN RANKERS."

Special Corps of Yeomanry, with Lords in the Ranks, Off for the War. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- The first unit of the special corps of yeomanry called the Duke of the Dingley bill, is, the President of Cambridge's Own left London this morning to embark at Southampton for South Africa. The force is composed entirely of men of good social position. Lord Abinger wears a corporal's stripes, while Lord Ailesbury's son is a trooper. Each man selves into a belief in the sound policy of had to pay £120 for the privilege of joining, the money going to purchase their outfits, while their pay is donated to the fund Porto Rico, and the sugar men are merely | for the relief of the widows and children of the killed soldiers. Immense crowds cheered the "gentlemen rankers," as they were termed, on their way to the station, and the train started amidst remarkable scenes of enthusiasm. The Duke of Cambridge and other titled personages went to Southampton to bid the yeomanry fare-

HAVE THE BOERS LAID A TRAP?

President Kruger Says Cronje's Re treat Should Not Cause Uneasiness. NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- A dispatch which President Kruger is said to have sent to The Hague since the successful movement of General French for the relief of Kimberley reached a former official of Holland in this city to-day. The message, which was apparently sent with a view to quieting the apprehensions of the friends of the Boers, reads:

"No uneasiness. Federal operations in the west fully planned." The recipient of the dispatch, who conceals his identity from the public, received and published a dispatch announcing the defeat of the British at Spion kop twenty-four hours before the news of that event was made known through British

Leyds to See the Pope.

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- A special dispatch from Brussels says that Dr. Leyds refuses | young man. to talk regarding affairs in South Africa further than to say that his confidence is still absolute and that he does not fear an invasion of the Free State, the burghers in that republic being armed and prepared to resist the British. Dr. Leyds has telegraphed to the Pope asking an audience of three years of age. He leaves an estate Seventh Division, is able to effect the pro- | his Holiness, which will be accorded. It is jected junction with the forces of General | certain, however, that he will not be received by King Humbert.

Canadians Were Engaged.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 .- A cable dispatch to the Star, dated Jacobsdal, Feb. 15, says trict there is such tremendous military British forces. The Canadians were in the were unable to open it.

Ninth Division and participated in the attack on Waterfaal. In the advance from Wagedraal six Canadians fell out and are either in the hospital or captured.

Rejoicing at Port Elizabeth. PORT ELIZABETH. Feb. 16. - The news of the relief of Kimberley was a scene of excitement ensued. Ail available bunting was displayed, though some German firms refrained from taking part in the demonstration. One flatly refused to join in the general rejoicing, and a prominent citizen obtained a union jack

and hoisted it over the premises.

Mediation Rumor from Paris. PARIS, Feb. 18 .- The London correspondent of Figaro says he learns that President McKinley recently sounded Lord Pauncefote with a view of ascertaining how an offer of mediation in the Transvaal difficulty on the part of the United States would be received, and that the English reply was that such an offer, made officially, would be considered as an unfriendly

Attaches Probably Safe.

LONDON, Feb. 18. - Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper this morning publishes a dispatch from Modder river, under date of Friday, Feb. 16, evening, saying that the American and Austrian attaches are reported to be missing. Another dispatch dated at Jacobsdal, the same day, states that Captain Slocum and the Austrian attache are at that place.

Wires Not Open to Kimberley. NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- The Commercial Cable Company this morning sent out the following notice: "The British postoffice requests us to cancel yesterday's notice in regard to Kimberley. There is no telegraphic communication with Kemberley at present.'

AWARDED TO AMERICANS.

Contract for Material Required by a Glasgow Tramway Company.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17. - The Glasgow Tramway and Street-railway Company, of Glasgow, has awarded to the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, of this city, a contract for structural iron and plate work most surprise, as it had been diligently amounting to 1,300 tons of shipments and material for this large contract is now under way at the works here, and the Pittsburg concern expects to start work in Glasgow in April. The awarding of the contract is a distinct victory for the American manufacturer over the English.

Armour & Co. to Be Incorporated. CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- The Tribune to-morrow will say: "Armour & Co. will be made a corporation within a few days. All the great packing interests and factories of the firm will be included in the corporation The capitalization has not been anounced, but it is said it will be about \$20,000,000. The grain business of the firm of Armour & lo, will not be taken into the corporation The interests to be included are: The packing house and closely allied plants, the glue factory, the soap factory, the hair factory, the car factories. The business of Armour & Co. has heretofore been carried on as a partnership. The recent death of Philip D. Armour, jr., and the illness of Philip D. Armour, the founder and head of the firm, are said to have supplied the reasons for deciding to put the business into a stock

Trust Headquarters to Be Changed. CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- Almost the entire office force in Chicago of the American Tin Plate Company and the National Steel Company will be sent to New York next week, where the heafquarters of the tin plate company and twenty-five of the steel company, together with the books and office furniture will be sent on a specia train and installed in the Battery Park building. The removal of the headquarters from Chicago to New York, which has been under discussion by the officials for some time, is said to be caused by the alleged heavy restrictions in the corporation laws

Carriage Makers Assign.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 17.-The Abbott-Downing Company, manufacturers coaches, carriages and wagons, made an assignment to-day to General Wyman, or Boston, and Abbott Treadwell, of Concord. The liabilities are \$200,000 and the assets are \$600,000. The company was established in 1826. The capital is \$400,000. The assignees will continue the business and they express confidence of being able to satisfy all the creditors.

A "Quick Lunch" Combination. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-The Journal and Advertiser announces that a combination of the "quick lunch" restaurants of New York and other cities is being formed with a capitalization of \$7,000,000. It is said the principal restaurants in the Union will be thus controlled by the Bennett and Childs

syndicates. Price of Glass Raised. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17 .- The Pittsburg Plate Gas Company has announced a general advance of 5 per cent. on glass prices, fective at once. This is due to the fac that foreign makers advanced prices 15

per cent. about ten days ago, the foreign

market being very strong. OBITUARY.

W. H. Clark, Former Corporation Counsel of New York and Turfman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- Former Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, died to-day at his residence in this city from bronchitis and a complication of diseases. Mr. Clark was well known in racing circles and was the owner of Banastar, the winner of last

year's Brooklyn handicap. By the death of Mr. Clark all of his entries in the various racing stakes are void under the rules. This leaves his great horse Banastar out of the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps, and a lot of promising two-year-olds that were being handled by Matt Allen will be out of engagements for the spring. His stable will be maintained by his estate, however, and his brother, who was deeply interested in trotters, will probably step into his shoes.

Judge R. A. Buckner, of Kentucky. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.-Judge Richard A. Buckner, one of noted lawyers of the Kentucky bar, died to-night, aged eighty-seven years. He was an intense Union man during the civil war, and did much to keep Kentucky from seceding. He was commonwealth's attorney, circuit judge and was defeated for Congress in 1863. He was one of the commissioners for the Kentucky code in 1873, and was speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1861.

Aime Dupont.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- Aime Dupont, one of the most celebrated photographers in the United States, died last night at his home in this city. He had been alling for some time, but his death was unexpected. He was born in France fifty-one years ago and came to this country while yet a

A. P. Hotaling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 .- A. P. Hotaling, a well-known capitalist of this city. is dead of heart failure. Mr. Hotaling was a native of New York and was sevenworth between seven and ten millions. His wife and two sons survive him

Two Boys Asphyxlated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17 .- Two boys named Thomas Parsons and Jacob Dull, aged about thirteen years each, were the Royal Canadian Regiment was given a Hotel, Millvale, Pa., late last night, death show in the operations which have result- having been caused by asphyxiation. The ed in the occupation of Jacobsdal by the door was locked and it is supposed they

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ALFRED BEIT IS SAID TO POSSESS ONE BILLION DOLLARS.

Made It in South Africa as a Partner of Cecil Rhodes-J. B. Robinson, a Kaffir King.

London Letter in St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Alfred Beit, now a resident of London, s credited with having \$1,000,000,000. This inconceivable amount of money he made in South Africa as the partner of Cecil | two bottles of pebbles, among which were Rhodes. Mr. Beit, according to this account, is far and away the wealthiest man in the world. He is twice as rich as John D. Rockefeller. He is a German. He looks more like a poor lawyer's clerk than a

Notwithstanding his limitless wealth, Mr Beit is practically unknown outside of South African circles. Not one man in 100,-000 in London would recognize his photograph. Yet, at the age of forty-six years, he has accumulated a fortune compared with which the dreams in the "Arabian Nights" are trivial. His influence is felt in the world in a thousand ways. Here in any other man, excepting Cecil Rhodes, is responsible for the present war between

Great Britain and the Boer republic. The ordinary picture of a South African nillioniare is that of a vulgar, loud-talking, showy, ostentatious man, a kind of a Johannesburg Tammany boss. Alfred Beit presents a complete contrast to this. His clothes are simple, almost shabby. manner is meek, his eyes mild and his voice low. It is amusing to see how people are at first disappointed with him. Not long ago a military authority who came

across him in South Airica wrote nome: "That he is a millionaire and a great financier I am informed on good authority and take it for granted. Had I been in gnorance of his entity I should have taken him for a nonentity, and certainly not have given him the credit for being either milionaire or financier. He is a most unassuming and unostentatious man of wealth, and as kindly, quiet and courteous as it is possible to be. Very ordinary and meager in his ideas and commonplace in his conversation, he is one of the last men should have picked out of a crowd as able and capable. But it must be either so deep or so shallow that in the one case it is impossible to get at the bottom of sible to look through,

ble to see anything.' HIS MEEKNESS DECEPTIVE. However, Mr. Beit's meekness is deceptive. As a young man he was sent from Johannesburg to the diamond mines at Kimberley. He was only twenty-two, but he had skill enough to see that with proper management the mines were only at the beginning of their life. He had a rich father in his German home, who backed him with abundant funds, and young Beit began buying with marvelous results. He was soon joined by another man, whose name is now in the months of all-Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was backed by the Rothschilds. Beit by his father, and together the two succeeded in forming the great diamond trust, which, under the name of De Beers, now controls practically the

whole output of the most precious stones in the world. At the De Beers mines in Kimberley scale. Nine years ago they admitted that up to that time they had taken something like nine tons of diamonds from their mines. The mines yield a profit of close on 9,000,000 a year and pay a dividend of 49 per cent. Last year, as a sort of pour boire, Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes made the shareholders a present of their interest as life governors in the mine. As life governors they were each entitled to \$150,000 a year salary, so that this present really

meant a gift of about \$5,000,000 to the share-Mr. Beit has once or twice given proof that he is not to be attacked with impunity. At the time of the South African raid inquiry by the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere had been attacking Belt bitterly, alleging that he had created the raid for personal purposes and had been

making a lot of profit out of it. Mr. Beit quietly took his seat in the witness chair and turned on "Labby." In the gentlest voice he repudiated what he termed the "vile attacks" and pressed Mr. Labouchere hard, declaring he was bound n justice and in honor either to establish the charges or to withdraw them absolutely and quietly. Labouchere suddenly found that he had urgent business elsewhere, and the attack was never resumed

Mr. Belt's house in Park lane is not so unostentatious as its owner. Only three stories high, it spreads out over what is for the Fifth avenue of London a very great space of land, and has attached to it a great winter garden. When it was ready for its owner Barney Barnato had first opened a little over a year ago London society was greatly perplexed as to what its style was. Some declared that it was early renaissance, some this, some that; but a well-known literary woman hit it off. She said: "It is early South African." Decorated in the most quietly expensive fashion, with a liberal use of oak paneling, it is the ideal of a comfortable house. In the dining room, during Mr. Belt's already noted little dinners, are planned many of the great developments that startle the world concerned in

J. B. ROBINSON. Among the Kaffir kings in London there s, perhaps, no more striking figure than Young & McMurray, Tailors, & N. Penn.

South African politics.

great Afrikander multi-millionaire Mr. J. B. Robinson. He lives in Dudley House, formerly the home of Lord Dudley. and for long he has not been a persona grata to his brother South African millionaires. He was born in South Africa and spent his early years as a wool buyer. Thrown into constant contact with the Boers he practically became one of them. He spoke the Dutch tongue as fluently as English. He passed his days in the saddle, and could ride or shoot as well as the mos cunning Boer. He and his old friend, Paul Kruger, spent many happy days together

in the open country Then came some of the great wars against the blacks, and Robinson took his part with the other Afrikanders in the Basuto campaign. Then came the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley. Robinson was one of the first on the field. At Dutoitspan he was camping out one night when he was told that an old lady had picked up some stones at the back of her house. He galloped off, riding till early morning to come to her and when he found her she showed him six or eight diamonds. He gave her four sovereigns for the lot, and that was his first experience as a diamond buyer. When Kimberley sprang up with mushroom quickness he was one of the most active niners, and finally became mayor.

Then came the discovery of gold at Johannesburg. A rumor reached Robinson that something was going on in the country outside of Pretoria, and he took horse and wagon and rode there as quickly as possible. The experts told him that there was nothing in the place, but one of Mr. Robinson's rules has always been to disbelieve in experts, so he bought up a few farms around Johannesbu He bought one farm for \$35,000 after find-

ing that a great auriferous reef ran through it. He bought another for \$15,000. which is now worth several millions, London it is believed that he, more than | in fact he got several millions of gold-bearing land at little more than the price of prairie. People thought he was a madman and when he went back to Pretoria he saw them looking suspiciously at him

"What is the matter?" he asked "Oh!" an old friend of his-a doctor-said 'don't you know what they are saying

about you?" "Well, they say, and they tap their heads when they say it, 'that's a man who made a lot of money in diamonds and now he is throwing it away in the Transvaal." It was soon found that every pound Robinson had spent on the farms would bring back a thousand; and almost in a few weeks the great city of Johannesburg sprang up. Its troubles have been the common property of the world, but for years Mr. Robinson showed little sympathy with the outlanders. He had lived so long with the Boers and knew them so intimately that he found he could do more by working in friendship with them. His enemies said that he himself wanted to become the President of the Transvaal. At all events he worked hard for his old friend Kruger. He established papers that supported him; he used all his influence to keep him in power. At the same time he worked hard, though secretly, to induce the old ruler to grant the strangers necessary reforms. The outlanders grew more and more exacting, the President more and more obstinate. Year after year Robinson strove by him, and in the other, although it is pos- every means to have the faults of the government remedied People still gined that he was Kruger's friend, but day by day they were becoming more es-

Laing's Nek. Mr. Robinson launched his thunderbolt and declared himself in outspoken opposition to the Boer government. BARNATO'S QUEER MANSION. Park Lane seems to be the Afrikander's idea of heaven. Poor Barney Barnato lived there also. There could not be a greater contrast than that between the quiet, if splendid, homes of Beit and Robinson and Barnato's tasteless place. Barney went out to South Africa as a young man; but he emerged from the crowded dens of Whitechapel, and before going he had been employed selling boot-laces in front of the Stock Exchange. When he returned Messrs. Beit and Rhodes do things on a big to England, the reputed owner of \$50,000,-000, London society stretched out its arms to him. But Barney was too original even for the eclectic hostesses of Mayfair. He

tranged. It was not, however, till a few

weeks ago that war was declared between

them. Early in October, when England was

planning calling out an army corps and

the Boer forces were assembling near

fortable in spending them. His sister, who kept a fried fish shop in East London, refused to give up her establishment. And Barney was never so happy as when he escaped from the city and got down to the fish shop for rest. He realized, when he had got his money, that he was too old to learn the ways of society. But he had brains enough to know that the people who fawned on him wanted his money and not himself. Even in the hours of his greatest prosperity he could only stand London life by constant stimulants

could make millions; he was never com-

to jog his nerves. He determined to startle London building an extraordinary mansion. bought a long, narrow strip of land in Park Lane for \$250,000 and put up a house at a cost of some \$300,000 or more. The exterior of the house, with its florid style its statuettes, its carving, grated on the nerves. The display inside was to exceed that without. There was a bailroom sevents feet long; the walls paneled with rich silk the ceiling ornamently molded; billiard rooms, a monster drawing room and conservatories were furnished in such a style as the aristocracy of Park Lane had never before seen. But before the house drank the cup to the dregs, and the dregs were bitter. One day in June, 1897, with the madness of overwrought nerves, he plunged in the sea when going from the Cape to England. His executors sold the house to a family of Ceylon millonaires-the Sasoons -who now inhabit it. Their first act was to clear from the exterior all the florid decora-

Among Park Lane residents is the Duke of Cambridge, cousin to Queen Victoria, who lives at Gloucester House. The famous veteran, now eighty years old, was for forty years commander-in-chief, and he did not allow the fact of his being a prince to

lead him to slur his work.